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Crop Production
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CURRENT SERIAL
JUN 20 1952

Release: May 9, 1952

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MAY 1, 1952

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP AND YEAR	PERCENT 1/	ACREAGE	YIELD PER	PRODUCTION
	NOT HARVESTED	FOR HARVEST	HARVESTED ACRE	(1,000 bushels)
	FOR GRAIN	(1,000 acres)	(bushels)	
WINTER WHEAT				
Average 1941-50	10.1	45,245	17.7	799,977
1951	28.7	39,762	16.2	645,469
1952 (Indicated May 1)	9.3	51,081	19.3	986,468
RYE				
Average 1941-50	48.8	2,294	12.1	28,095
1951	52.0	1,733	12.4	21,410
1952 (Indicated May 1)	56.4	1,381	12.9	17,795
CONDITION MAY 1				
CROP	Average	1951	1952	PRODUCTION
	1941-50	1951	1952	Average 1941-50
	Percent			1951
Oats 2/.....	70	58	30	—
Hay.....	84	85	39	—
Pasture.....	82	78	27	—
Early potatoes 2/..	80	34	34	—
Peaches 2/ (1,000 bu.).....	—	—	—	3/15,002
				3/13,512
Maple Products:				13,721
Sugar (1,000 lb.)	—	—	—	332
Sirup (1,000 gal.)	—	—	—	200
				189
				1,977
				1,763
				1,603

HAY STOCKS ON FARMS MAY 1

CROP	Average 1941-50	1951	1952		
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	
	4/	tons	4/	tons	
All hay.....	15.4	15,419	14.6	15,012	13.8
					15,019

1/ Percent of seeded acreage. 2/ 10 Southern States; California also included for Early Potatoes. 3/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 4/ Percent of previous year's crop.

Release:
May 9, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, MAY 1, 1952
(Continued)

CITRUS FRUIT PRODUCTION 1/

CROP	Average 1940-49	1949	1950	Indicated 1951
<u>Thousand boxes</u>				
Oranges and Tangerines	102,986	108,465	121,710	124,000
Grapefruit.....	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,440
Lemons.....	12,993	11,360	13,450	12,800

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION

MILK 2/

MONTH	Average 1941-50	1951	1952
<u>Million pounds</u>			
January	8,284	8,289	8,178
February	8,115	8,027	8,170
March	9,567	9,662	9,494
April	10,378	10,215	10,129
Jan.-April Incl.	36,344	36,193	35,971

MONTHLY EGG PRODUCTION

EGGS

MONTH	Average 1941-50	1951	1952
<u>Millions</u>			
March	6,160	6,156	6,441
April	6,288	6,040	6,192
Jan.-April Incl.	21,384	22,439	23,758

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

2/ Revised on basis of information from 1950 Census and other sources.

APPROVED:



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GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF MAY 1, 1952

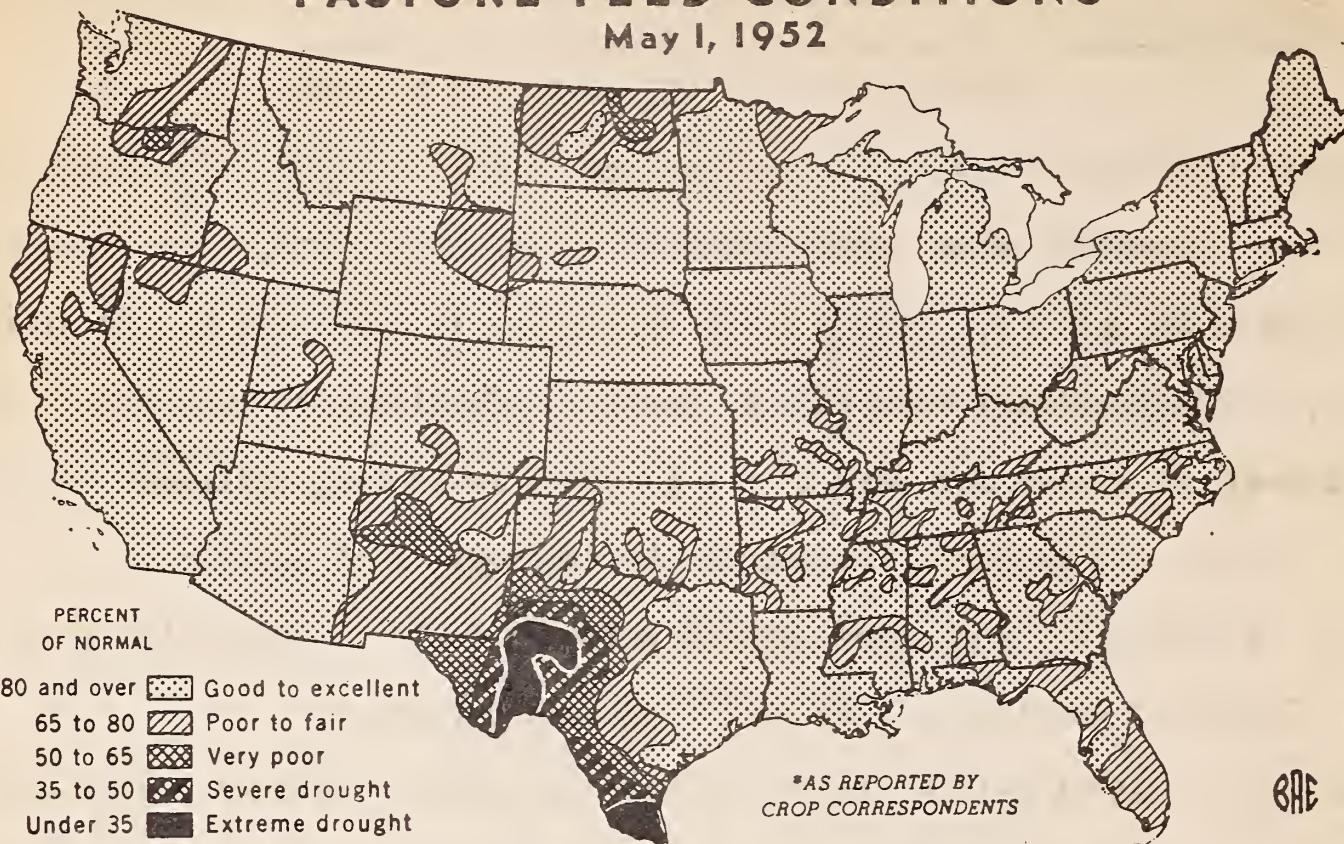
Rapid improvement during the latter part of April brought progress of the 1952 crop season virtually up to normal for the country as a whole. Crop prospects have brightened since April 1. Winter wheat production is estimated at 986 million bushels, about 40 million more than on April 1. Condition is reported to be among the highest of record for oats in the 10 Southern States, fall-sown barley, and for hay meadows and pastures throughout the country. Soil moisture is generally adequate to ample, although more surface moisture would be beneficial in a few areas. Favorable conditions have continued into early May.

During the first half of April, weather conditions retarded spring work and in some areas slowed vegetative development. Melting of late snows in the upper Missouri-Mississippi River basin resulted in floods which damaged crops along streams, mostly alfalfa and wheat, and left wet fields. The net result is that some locally important acreage is not likely to be cropped, but that most of the flooded and wet acreage will be available for corn or other later-planted crops. Inability to sow oats and barley before it became too late, in Kansas, Nebraska and some other areas, will also result in shifting some acreage to later crops. But unseasonably warm days with below-normal rainfall in the latter part of April enabled farmers to speed up work. As a result, in the more northerly latitudes the season's progress changed from delayed to normal or advanced for both work and crop growth.

Winter wheat prospects improved during April, despite freezing temperatures that penetrated as far south in the Great Plains as northern and northwestern Texas. Temperatures dropped to as low as 15 degrees in some areas on the morning of April 10. During warm weather which preceded the freeze, wheat had advanced to the jointing stage so that many plants were vulnerable to freeze damage. The

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1952



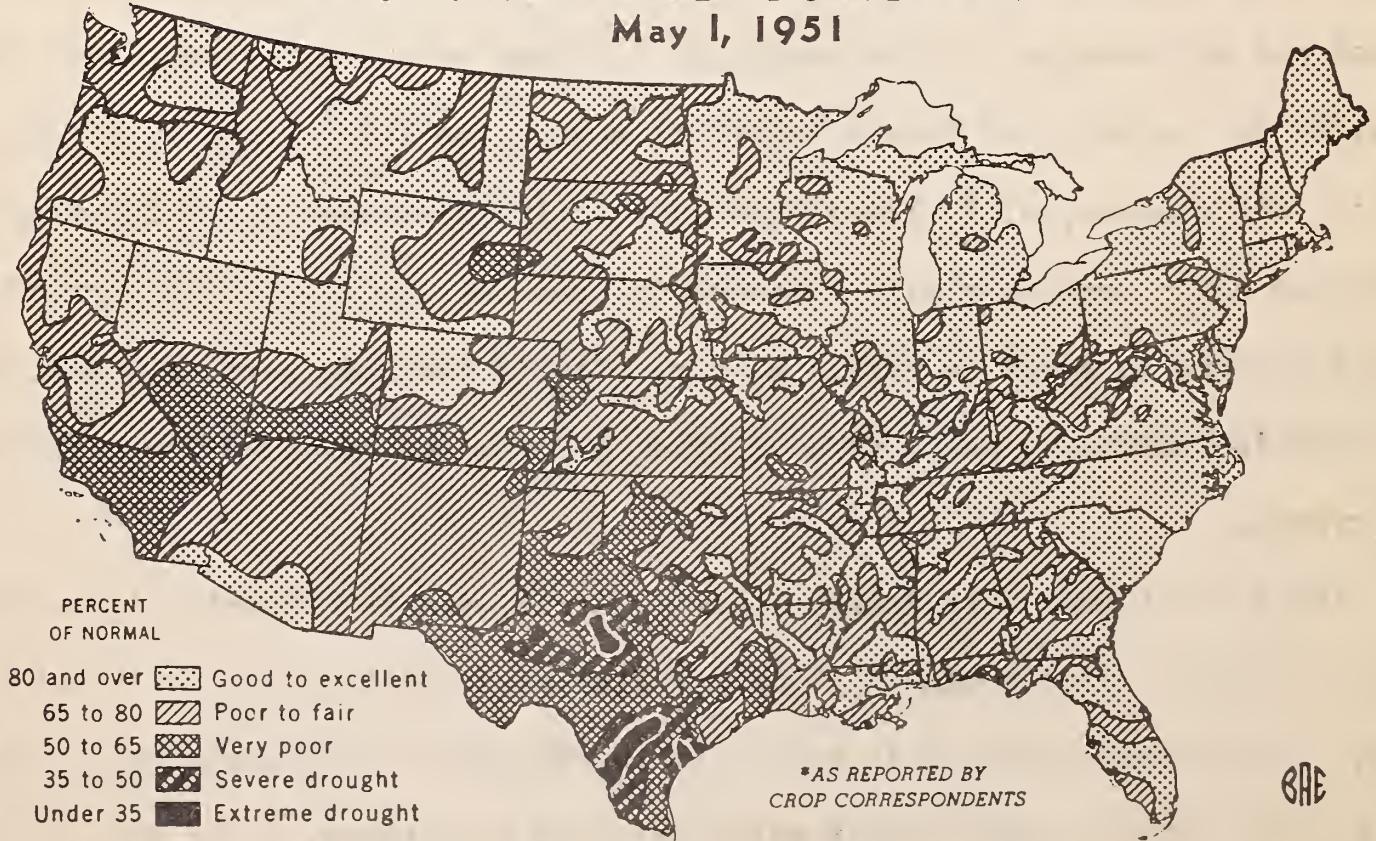
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

May 1, 1951



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

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NEG. 48162 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

result is still uncertain, but it is thought that rains following the freezes minimized the damage. Rains also resulted in new tillers and revival of considerable acreage which earlier appeared to have no chance for survival in the previously dry Southwest. Wheat mites, red spiders and greenbugs are present in fields, but wheat appears to be "growing away from" insect or disease damage. In fact, there is some concern over the rank growth, but soil moisture now appears ample to maintain this growth. The anticipated loss from heaving in the Northeast is occurring, and some poor stands have been plowed up; some other fields show poor color. In the Pacific Northwest, wheat fields needed the moisture which has been falling in early May.

Rye production of only 17.8 million bushels is indicated, the smallest since the drought year 1934. Yield per acre prospects are above average, but the acreage for harvest as grain is smallest of record. The condition of oats in the 10 Southern States is reported at 80 percent, 10 points above average and one of the highest of record. Nearly 74 percent of the acreage is in winter oats, a larger proportion than in any previous year. Oats are ripening in Florida and Georgia. Winter barley is reported in fair condition in Texas, but mostly good to excellent elsewhere. A hay crop of about 107 million tons appears in prospect, nearly as large as in 1951. Nearly average carryover stocks of 15 million tons swell the total to an adequate supply for the increasing number of roughage-consuming livestock. Condition of early potatoes is the same as on May 1 a year ago and 4 points above average. The Alabama crop now being dug is yielding well. The North Carolina crop is late, and in California potato digging is delayed. The outturn of maple products was 11 percent smaller than in 1951 with the number of trees tapped at a record low.

Pastures and hay meadows developed slowly in the cool weather of early April, but made rapid progress after midmonth. Reported condition of hay crops at 89

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

May 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

percent is highest since 1922, and 5 points above average for May 1. Prospects are mostly good to excellent, except in Florida, Texas, Mississippi and Tennessee where they are only fair. Pasture condition, at .87 percent, is 5 points above average, 9 points higher than a year ago and virtually equal to the highest condition reported in previous years. About the only poor pastures reported are in North Dakota, Texas and New Mexico. Heavy supplemental feeding continuing into April in virtually all of the West and Southwest, has depleted hay stocks to a relative low point. Western ranges are mostly open again, and improved markedly during April. Most livestock have wintered in fair to good condition.

Spring work was mostly on schedule or advanced on May 1, except in several Middle Atlantic States, in Missouri and in some inter-mountain areas where heavy winter snowfall was slow to melt. In Mid-April, delay in the season's development was rather widespread because of the cool, rainy weather. But this delay was overcome in most areas in the latter half of April, as farmers took advantage of the dry and unseasonably warm weather, in the mid-West particularly, to catch up with their spring work. Thus, seeding of small grains was started a little later than usual, but was being completed at about the usual date. However, in Kansas, Nebraska and a few other sections some intended acreages of oats and barley could not be planted before it became too late. In South Dakota about four-fifths of all spring seeding was done by May 1 and in North Dakota work was about a week in advance of usual; in contrast with the extreme lateness of the last two seasons. Rice seeding was behind schedule in much of Arkansas, Louisiana and California, but was making rapid progress. Plowing for corn and soybeans was well advanced and acreages of these crops may exceed intentions because of shifts from small grains and in flooded areas. Some farmers, recalling the difficulties of the 1951 season, have started planting corn early in the main Corn Belt. Corn is in tassel in southern Texas and flax harvest is underway. Cotton planting suffered some delay in the Texas Blackland region, but is well advanced in most States and proceeding rapidly.

Planting of peanuts in the South and sugar beets in the North were well under way.

Milk production in April was smaller than in 9 of the last 10 years. Output per cow was about the same as in the last two years, but the percentage of cows in herd being milked was smallest for May 1 in 6 years. Egg production in April was 3 percent more than last April, but 1 percent below average. Rate of lay was slightly higher than last April or average for the month. Layers in farm flocks numbered 2 percent more than in April 1951, but 4 percent below the April average. Chicks and young chickens on farms are estimated at 5 percent less than a year ago, 9 percent below average.

An acreage of spring commercial truck crops for fresh market 3 percent below average but 1 percent larger than last spring, is expected to produce an aggregate tonnage about 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. Sharp increases are in prospect for onions and carrots, but substantial reductions for snap beans, celery, cucumbers, green peppers and tomatoes, with only minor changes for the other 14 vegetables. For summer crops, planting intentions reported to date for cabbage, cantaloups, onions, green peppers and watermelons, which account for nearly half of the acreage, indicate about the same acreage as in 1951 and about 2 percent below average. Intended acreages of the 11 vegetables for processing, show increases for only cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers for pickles and green peas. These gains nearly offset decreases from 1951 in the other 7, so that the total acreage decline is only about 1 percent.

Fruit prospects appear to have improved during April. Peach prospects in the 10 Southern States, as a whole, slightly exceed the relatively good 1951 outturn. The outlook is good in Georgia and the Carolinas, poor in Oklahoma and Texas because of freeze damage in April, and fair in the other southern States. Frosts late in April damaged several varieties of fruit in Oregon and Washington. But in virtually all other northern areas growers tend to minimize winter damage and indicate bright prospects. Weather in early April, as is more or less usual in the Northeast, interfered with spraying programs. Warm weather after mid-April favored development, so that the bloom is slightly early in most northerly areas, but there is still the hazard of May frosts. The 1951-52 orange crop set a new record, but grapefruit production was less than last year or average. The 1952-53 citrus outlook is favorable in Florida and California and much better than last season in Texas.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1952 production of winter wheat is forecast at 985 million bushels, 40 million bushels more than indicated on April 1. In general, weather conditions during April favored growth and development of the crop throughout most of the country. The most important factor contributing to the continued improvement in the crop has been the rather generous April rainfall over much of the important southwestern wheat producing areas. However, the extent of the gain has been modified by damage in this same area by the severe freeze which occurred April 9-10. The full extent of the damage from this cause cannot be

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 9, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

determined until the crop enters the "filling" stage. A winter wheat crop as large as now indicated would be exceeded only by the crops of 1947 and 1948. The current crop is 53 percent larger than the 645 million bushel crop of 1951 and about one-fourth larger than the 10-year average of 800 million bushels.

The Nation's winter wheat acreage remaining for harvest is estimated at 51,081,000. This acreage is 28 percent larger or nearly 11 1/3 million acres more than that harvested in 1951 and 5.8 million acres more than the average for the previous 10 years. In only three years--1947, 1948, and 1949--has winter wheat harvested acreage exceeded that indicated for harvest this year. The portion of the crop that will not be harvested for grain is estimated at 9.2 percent of the seeded acreage, compared with 28.7 percent last year and the 10-year average of 10.1. Based upon crop conditions as of May 1, the prospective yield per harvested acre is 19.3 bushels, 3.1 bushels more than in 1951, and 1.6 bushels more than average.

In the East North Central States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, wheat seeded early last fall made good plant and root development before going into the dormant stage and survived the winter with a minimum of acreage loss. Late seeded wheat was thinned by winter-killing and there has been some additional loss of acreage from water standing on fields. The crop prospects improved during April as weather conditions were generally favorable for plant growth. In Missouri, there was some additional loss of acreage from flooding in the Missouri River Valley but the improvement in the upland crop more than offset this loss.

The Nebraska crop shows excellent promise, having escaped winter kill, and except for slight tip burn received little or no damage from the April 10 frost. The crop is well steoaled and vegetative growth heavy. The soil moisture situation is currently the best in years.

The Kansas wheat crop made generally good to excellent progress during April and at 255 million bushels is indicated to be the second largest of record. Soil moisture conditions are the most favorable in years, but the rank growth of the plants will draw heavily on this moisture supply when temperatures are high. In the southwestern part of the State the dry fall and winter, heavy infestation of mites, and the April 10 freeze resulted in rather large abandonment and thinning of stands in a few counties. It is difficult to fully appraise the extent of the freeze injury to the Kansas crop. However, it is believed that the damage is limited to the more advanced fields in the southwestern area.

In Oklahoma and Texas, rainfall in April replenished the soil moisture supplies over virtually all the important wheat areas. The freeze gave the early crop a decided set back. Many tillers of early varieties were killed and reports indicate some heads now appearing are sterile. However, some new tillers are developing which should offset part of the loss that otherwise would be expected. The additional moisture in April was beneficial particularly to the late varieties. Production prospects improved in Texas compared with April 1 but were slightly less in Oklahoma.

In the Pacific Northwest and in Montana, subsoil moisture is generally adequate but surface moisture is becoming short over much of this area. Wheat in these States has a very fine top growth and a healthy, well developed root system.

Along the Eastern Seaboard and in Southeastern States, wheat has responded to favorable growing conditions during April.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE: A rye crop of 17,795,000 bushels is indicated by conditions on May 1. This would be the smallest production of rye since the crop of 16,285,000 bushels produced in 1934 and compares with the 1951 crop of 21,410,000 bushels and the 1941-50 average of 28,095,000 bushels. A somewhat smaller proportion of the planted rye acreage will be harvested for grain than last year. With the greatly reduced planted acreage, the acreage intended for harvest as grain is only 1,381,000 acres, which would be the smallest harvested rye acreage of record. This compares with 1,733,000 acres harvested for grain in 1951 and the 10-year average of 2,294,000 acres.

Yield per harvested acre is indicated at 12.9 bushels as of May 1, compared with the 1951 yield of 12.4 and the 10-year average of 12.1 bushels. Yields as high or higher than last year are expected in most States.

Only 753,000 acres of rye will be harvested for grain in the four main rye States of South Dakota, Nebraska, North Dakota and Minnesota. This compares with 1,087,000 acres in 1951. Yield per acre in the 4-State area is expected to average 13.7 bushels this year, or 1 bushel more than the 12.7 bushel yield of 1951. Production in the 4 States is expected to total 10,320,000 bushels compared with the 1951 crop of 13,785,000 bushels.

OATS (10 Southern States): Condition of oats in these States was 80 percent on May 1 compared with 58 percent last year when the crop was subjected to adverse weather during the winter, and the 1941-50 average of 70 percent.

Prospects are more favorable than last year in all States, ranging from slightly better in North Carolina to much better in Oklahoma and Texas, where conditions were very poor last season. By May 1 the North Carolina crop was headed, or heading, in all areas and good yields were in prospect. There was some winter kill in Georgia but the growing season has been mostly favorable and fair to good yields are indicated. Harvest is under way in Florida with good weather. April rains in parts of Texas greatly improved prospects, but some areas still need moisture. Freezes and drought damage earlier in the season have caused some abandonment. The spring drought was broken too late in Texas to permit much reseeding on abandoned fall-seeded fields.

The upward trend toward a higher proportion of fall sown oats in these States, although interrupted by large seedings of spring oats in 1951 following the heavy winter kill of fall seeded oats, continues this year. Nearly three-fourths of the total acreage for the 1952 crop was planted last fall.

PEACHES - 10 Southern States and California: The crop in the 10 southern States is forecast at 13,721,000 bushels, 2 percent above the revised 1951 production of 13,512,000 bushels but 9 percent less than the 10-year average of 15,002,000 bushels. Another good crop is indicated for the Carolinas and Georgia. Prospects for Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama are better than a year ago but prospects for Oklahoma and Texas are poor.

The North Carolina crop is forecast at 1,798,000 bushels, slightly below the 1951 crop. Orchards are fairly free of insects and diseases. While the set is lighter than a year ago, it is adequate to produce a good crop. Harvesting of early varieties should begin about the first week of June.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

May 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

South Carolina expects a crop of 4,514,000 bushels, about 9 percent below the large 1951 crop of 4,980,000 bushels. The set of fruit is heavy. Some orchards in the Spartanburg area were severely damaged by hail during the latter part of April; however, the overall damage is expected to be small. Harvest will start around the first part of June.

In Georgia, weather conditions have been generally favorable for peaches and prospects are above normal for most varieties. The crop is now placed at 3,672,000 bushels or 8 percent less than the 1951 crop but about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the short 1950 crop. It appears that the Elberta crop will be smaller than for other varieties because of a light bud set in some areas. Conditions have been favorable for Hileys and a normal crop of good quality fruit is expected. The Mayflower variety is expected to reach the market during the first week of June. Dixired will start moving the second week and Hileys should reach the market about June 20 with volume movement by the last week of June.

The Alabama crop is forecast at 630,000 bushels--more than double the 1951 crop of 256,000 bushels. The Chilton County commercial orchards came through April without any frost damage and prospects continue excellent for a good peach crop. The outlook is particularly bright for Elertas and Hileys, the two main varieties. The Mississippi crop is indicated at 552,000 bushels, slightly more than double the short 1951 crop of 255,000 bushels.

The Arkansas prospects are for a crop of 1,620,000 bushels, about 55 percent above last year but slightly below the 1950 crop of 1,650,000 bushels. Prospects continue promising on Crowley Ridge and fair to good in the Nashville and Clarksville areas. However, because of April freezes some orchards in the Clarksville area will produce light crops. The Louisiana crop is indicated at 110,000 bushels or 75 percent above the 1951 crop. The set of fruit is fair in the commercial areas but damage to trees last November by freezes is causing some limbs to die back after blooming. Harvest of early varieties is expected to begin about June 25, 10 days later than last year.

Oklahoma has prospects for 308,000 bushels, about 75 percent of the 1951 crop. Peach prospects are fairly good in the northeast but poor in the southeast. March and early April freezes severely damaged the crop in all areas except the northeast. The Texas crop is forecast at 495,000 bushels, 201,000 bushels below the 1951 crop. A poor crop is in prospect for practically all parts of the State. A freeze in early April hurt peaches in the northern part of the State. In the Edwards Plateau area and in central Texas, the mild winter upset the normal development of the bloom and foliage.

In California, peaches bloomed over a longer period than usual. Thinning has started in the earlier areas for some of the earlier varieties of Freestones. The condition of both Freestone and Clingstone on May 1 was 82 percent of normal compared with 82 percent for Clingstones and 85 percent for Freestones on May 1 a year ago.

CITRUS: The Nation's orange crop for 1951-52 is estimated at 119.5 million boxes--1 percent above April 1. An increase in the Florida crop more than offset a decrease in the California crop. The total for the previous season was 116.9 million boxes and the 10-year average is 99.1 million boxes. About 43 million boxes of oranges remained for harvest on May 1 this year compared with 50 million boxes a year earlier. These included almost 27 million boxes of California Valencias on May 1 this year and 30 million boxes on May 1 last year. A large part of the California Valencia crop is marketed in the summer and early fall.

CROP REPORTUNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

May 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Grapefruit are estimated at 40.4 million boxes, about the same as a month ago but 13 percent less than last season and 20 percent less than average. Despite the smaller crop this season, about 12 million boxes remained for harvest on May 1,-- considerably above the 9.4 million boxes remaining a year earlier. California lemons are placed at 12.8 million boxes--5 percent below last season and 1 percent below average.

Florida growing conditions for the 1952-53 crop continued favorable during April although the citrus area was getting dry by May 1 and many groves were being irrigated. A heavy set of new-crop fruit is now on the trees and present conditions indicate another large citrus crop in Florida. More Florida oranges were marketed to May 1 this year than last but fewer grapefruit were moved this season to the same date. Fresh market sales of both oranges and grapefruit were considerably above last year. To May 1 processors used about a fourth more oranges this season but a third less grapefruit.

Development of Texas citrus was fairly satisfactory during April. Temperatures were favorable and local showers supplied almost enough moisture. Irrigation water, however, continues short. The orange set is a little heavier than grapefruit, and orange trees continue to show faster recovery than grapefruit.

Arizona citrus crops were short this season. Harvest is about completed which is earlier than usual.

In California, growing conditions during April were generally favorable for citrus crops. The bloom this season is late but very good in nearly all groves. Blooming of oranges and grapefruit will be at a peak about mid-May.

CHERRIES -- California, Washington, and Oregon: The sweet cherry crop in California is forecast at 36,100 tons, almost double the 1951 crop of 19,800 tons and 22 percent above average. A few of the very early varieties were being harvested on May 1 and carload shipments are expected about the end of the first full week of May. The 1952 production of Royal Ann is indicated at 15,400 tons and other varieties at 20,700 tons. In 1951, 9,000 tons of Royal Ann and 10,800 tons of other varieties were produced.

In Washington, the bloom of sweet cherries was very heavy. The frosts during the latter part of April and first few days of May reduced the prospects in the eastern part of the State. The damage varied by areas and even within orchards. Smudging of orchards reduced the damage in the Wenatchee and Yakima areas, although generally the Lower Yakima Valley was the hardest hit. Sour cherries were generally not damaged. The Oregon sweet cherry crop was damaged by the late April freezes. The amount of damage in the Milton-Freewater and the Dalles areas varied considerably by orchards and areas. There also has been some spotted damage in the western part of the State, particularly in some lowland orchards. Generally sour cherries were not damaged by the late frosts.

APRICOTS -- California: The forecast of the 1952 California apricot crop is 155,000 tons, 10 percent less than the 1951 crop and 24 percent below average. Apricots developed blossoms over a long period and fruit is in various stages of development. Rainy weather during blossoming resulted in the development of some brown rot and jacket rot. The set is irregular.

WALNUTS -- California: Some of the earlier varieties of walnuts are showing good foliage. The condition reported on May 1, is 79 percent of normal, 1 point above a year ago but 4 points below the May 1 average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

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May 1, 1952

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ALMONDS (California): The condition of almonds on May 1 was 56 percent of normal, 9 points below a year ago and 5 points below the May 1 average. Almonds bloomed well generally but in many localities they were in bloom during rainy periods and pollination was unsatisfactory. Light damage from spring frosts to the very early blooming varieties was reported.

PRUNES AND PLUMS (California): Prunes produced an especially abundant blossom. Following the petal fall, however, a very heavy foliage growth developed and the set was only average. Soil moisture condition in prune orchards are the best for several seasons.

Prospects for Plums in California are placed at 62,000 tons, 35,000 tons less than the 1951 crop and 17,000 tons less than average. Plums bloomed heavily in all localities and generally escaped injury from spring freezes. In a few localities, the early varieties were in blossom during rainy periods and poor pollination occurred. Beautys and Santa Rosas are reported to have a relatively light set while late varieties show better prospects.

PEARS (California): Pears produced a heavy blossom and made a heavy set of fruit in most commercial areas. Prospects for Bartletts are good while for other pears the outlook is for a lighter crop than last year. On May 1, the condition of Bartlett was 85 percent of normal, up 2 points from a year ago while for other than Bartletts the condition was 74 percent or 8 points below May 1, 1951.

GRAPES (California): Weather conditions during the winter and spring have been favorable for the development of a large grape crop. A killing frost during the latter part of April in a few areas in the northern counties reduced slightly the potential crop of wine grapes. The conditions on May 1, with a year ago in parentheses, are as follows: wine varieties 84 (83) raisin 86 (87) and table 87 (87) percent.

APPLES (California): Apples produced a good blossom in nearly all areas. Winter and spring conditions have been favorable for the development of the crop.

COMMERCIAL EARLY IRISH POTATOES: Condition of early potatoes in the 10 southern States and California is reported at 84 percent of normal, the same as a year earlier but 4 points above average. Condition is average or above in all States except North Carolina and California.

Condition of the North Carolina crop is quite variable. Planting of the commercial acreage was extended over a considerable period and development is a week or 10 days later than usual. Despite heavy replanting, stands are uneven, especially in the Elizabeth City area. Condition of the South Carolina crop is below a year ago but prospects are for good to excellent yields. Digging is expected to become general during the week of May 18 with heaviest movement occurring during the last week of May. In Florida, yields from the winter crop were very good and satisfactory yields are now being harvested in the Hastings area. Harvest was unusually active in this area during April and by May 1 a larger-than-usual percentage of this acreage had been dug.

Condition of the Alabama crop was very good on May 1. Digging got under way in Baldwin County in late April and peak movement from this county is expected the week of May 12. Louisiana's commercial crop escaped blight this year and yields were the highest in recent years. Harvest in the principal commercial areas of this State should be completed by May 10.

CROP REPORT
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May 1, 1952

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 9, 1952
3:00 P.M. (D.T.)

The Arkansas crop is late as planting was delayed by cool, rainy weather. Condition of the Oklahoma crop is very good, but in some areas the freezes of early April are expected to delay maturity. Average yields were obtained from the winter acreage in Texas but frosts and a shortage of irrigation water reduced yields of the early spring crop. About average yields are indicated for the late spring crop in this State. Condition of the summer crop in the Texas Panhandle is very good.

Development of the California crop has been retarded by cool weather. This lateness of the season is reflected in the below-average condition reported for this State. However, stands are regular and vines healthy. Digging is being delayed to enable tubers to put on additional tonnage. During the first three weeks of May, digging will be limited to the Edison and Arvin districts of Kern County. Harvest should become general in some of the other sections of this county about May 25.

TOBACCO - 1950 AND 1951 REVISIONS: The revised estimate of United States production of all tobacco in 1951 is 2,328 million pounds. This record volume is about 2 percent greater than estimated last December and compares with the revised estimate of 2,030 million pounds harvested in 1950. Record high 1951 flue-cured and burley crops account for most of the increase; however, production in 1951 exceeded that in 1950 for all classes except cigar tobaccos. Final sales data covering most of the 1951 crop, and special reports by growers, dealers, and others, including marketing card data assembled by the Production and Marketing Administration, furnished the basis for the revisions.

The value of the 1951 crop of all tobacco is estimated at 1,181 million dollars compared with 1,049 million in 1950. The only other billion dollar crop prior to 1950 was produced in 1946. The average price in 1951 was 51.2 cents per pound compared with 51.7 cents in 1950.

Flue-cured tobacco production, placed at 1,452 million pounds, is 15 percent greater than the 1,257 million pounds produced in 1950 and 43 percent higher than the 10-year average of 1,015 million pounds. The record 1951 crop of flue-cured tobacco was produced on 1,113,100 acres. In 1950, the acreage harvested was 958,400 and the 1940-49 average acreage harvested was 935,930.

Production of fire-cured tobacco in 1951, estimated at 59.5 million pounds, represents a downward revision from the December estimate. The volume produced exceeds the 1950 production of 58.3 million pounds but is far short of the 10-year average of 77.8 million pounds.

Burley production in 1951 is estimated at 617 million pounds, an all-time record. The largest crop of earlier years was 614 million pounds produced in 1946. The 1951 crop was approximately 24 percent larger than 1950 production of 499 million pounds. The increased poundage resulted from a 12 percent larger acreage, and heavier yields. In 1951 yields were limited by dry weather in some areas but the growing season was generally more favorable than in 1950 when rains and heavy winds were detrimental to the growing crop and high humidity interfered with curing.

Cigar tobacco production in 1951 is estimated at 126.6 million pounds which is well below the 1950 production of 146.2 million pounds. Production of binder type tobaccos was sharply below 1950 and accounted for most of the decrease. Production of filler and wrapper types was only moderately below 1950.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1952

May 1, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MAPLE PRODUCTS: Maple syrup production in 1952 is estimated at 1,603,000 gallons--a decrease of 9 percent from the 1,763,000 gallons produced in 1951. Maple sugar production of 189,000 pounds is down 5.5 percent from last year. The downward trend in the number of trees tapped continues with only 7,012,000 trees tapped this year compared with the previous record low of 7,412,000 trees last year.

The 1952 maple season started at about an average date though later than in 1951 and the length of the season was average or a little less in most areas. Deep snow in New England and New York made early tapping difficult with the season starting in these States about the middle of March. Most areas had only one good run of sap followed by warmer weather and light sap flow for the remainder of the season, though conditions in Chic were unusually favorable. The quality of maple syrup was very good in nearly all States.

HAY: The May 1 condition of the United States hay crop reported at 89 percent of normal, was the highest in 30 years. This is 5 points above the 10-year average and 4 points higher than last May. Judging from past experience, a crop of 107 million tons could be harvested, if farmers finally cut about their expected acreage as reported last March.

Early season hay crop prospects seldom have been better. May 1 condition was above average, except in Wyoming, Tennessee, and Florida. In most States, recent weather has favored rapid growth. In spite of some uneven stands because of poor seeding conditions or winter damage, and a limited amount of damage from insects, the over-all situation is very good.

May 1 stocks of old hay on farms were 15 million tons--practically the same as a year ago, and less than half a million tons below average. These small stocks in relation to the large 1951 crop resulted from the rather unusual needs during the past hay-feeding season. Late summer and fall feeding was necessary in 1951 in parts of the South and Southwest. In some of the Northern States, late snow cover this spring required feeding over a longer period than usual. In addition, there were larger numbers of livestock on farms this year, and some of the 1951 crop hay was damaged by rainy weather during harvest and was fed out rapidly.

Stocks of old hay were lower than a year ago in nearly all of the Southern and Western States but were larger in most of the important Northern States from Nebraska and South Dakota eastward to New England.

PASTURES: Pastures generally made good growth during April. Cool temperatures during the early part of the month over most of the country held growth back somewhat, but warmer temperatures coupled with very favorable soil moisture conditions promoted vigorous growth during the latter part of the month. Nationally, farm pasture conditions on May 1 averaged 87 percent of normal, equaling the highest May 1 condition in the last 30 years--9 points above a year earlier and 5 point above the 10-year May 1 average. Pasture conditions were above a year ago in all regions and sharply above the 10-year May 1 average in all areas excepting the South Central where current conditions were 2 points below average.

Grazing conditions showed continued improvement in the Southern States where livestock are now on pastures full time. In the South Central States, pasture feed conditions on May 1 averaged 80 percent of normal, about average but 14 points above April 1. Texas range and pasture feed showed near record improvement during April as the extended drought was broken by heavy rainfall in many areas of the State. Pastures in all other South Central States also improved during April.

CROP REPORT

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Grazing in the South Atlantic States continued to provide good to excellent feed. Conditions in this area averaged 86 percent of normal on May 1--5 points above the 10-year average for that date.

In the West, pasture condition was the highest for May 1 since 1942 and exceeded the 10-year average condition by 5 percentage points. Moisture supplies were generally favorable in the Rocky Mountain States, particularly in Arizona and New Mexico. Cool weather in Washington and Oregon slowed grass development during the month. California ranges and pastures continued to improve during April and were the best for May 1 since 1943.

Pasture prospects in the North Atlantic States continued very favorable with the May 1 condition at 89 percent of normal, the third highest in 30 years. Pastures in the North Central States likewise offered excellent grazing or grazing prospects. The May 1 condition of 90 percent in the East North Central States and 89 percent in the West North Central were equal to the highest in 30 years. By May 1 livestock in southern portions of these areas were getting some feed from pastures.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms in the United States during April is estimated at 10,129 million pounds, about 7 percent more than in March, but 1 percent below April a year ago. Except for 1948, the April 1952 prospect is the lowest for the month of the past decade. In early April, the weather was cool and stormy but toward the end of the month, warm weather and rapidly developing pastures brought more favorable conditions for milk production. Milk production in April was equivalent to 2.16 pounds per person per day, the lowest for April in 23 years of record.

Milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds on May 1 averaged 18.57 pounds, about the same as on that date in the past two years, but 8 percent higher than the 1941-50 average. The seasonal increase between April 1 and May 1 was a little less than average, but not greatly different from a year earlier. Regionally, milk production per cow in the South and West was moderately above a year earlier, but elsewhere it failed to equal last May 1. In all regions, however, production per cow was well above the 10-year average. On May 1, 73.2 percent of the milk cows in herds kept by crop reporters were being milked, the smallest percentage for the date in 6 years, but equal to the 10-year average.

Among the North Central and Northeastern States for which monthly estimates are available, April milk production in Ohio, Indiana, and North Dakota was above last year, but elsewhere it was mostly down, with especially sharp decreases in Iowa and South Dakota. In the South, production was higher than in April last year for

MILK PRODUCTION REVISIONS -- Estimates of monthly milk production, January-April 1952, included in this report conform with the revised level of milk production adopted on the basis of 1950 Census data and other information. Revised estimates for earlier years, together with a discussion of the revisions, are included in two published reports, "Farm Production, Disposition, and Income From Milk, 1940-1949, Revised Estimates," and "Farm Production, Disposition, and Income From Milk, 1950-51". Copies of these publications are available upon request.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, and Alabama, but lower in West Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Oklahoma. In the West Coast States, April milk production equaled or exceeded that of a year earlier, but in the Rocky Mountain States, production was generally lower. Compared with the 10-year average for April milk production this year was higher in the Northern States from Wisconsin eastward, in most Southern States east of the Mississippi river, and in California. However, April production elsewhere was below average for April and in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Montana was the lowest in records covering about two decades. Monthly estimates of milk production for West Virginia appear in Crop Production for the first time with this issue.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Apr. Ave.	Apr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	1941-50 2/	1951 2/	1952 2/	1952 2/	1952 2/	1952 2/
Million pounds						
N.J.	92	99	93	89	99	99
Pa.	460	500	453	435	485	498
Ohio	428	429	368	351	412	450
Ind.	298	290	263	266	292	315
Ill.	471	429	342	358	404	407
Mich.	454	471	393	395	451	459
Wis.	1,376	1,464	1,057	1,138	1,362	1,415
Minn.	808	767	626	656	759	752
Iowa	566	492	334	377	439	457
Mo.	333	337	250	243	287	332
N. Dak.	168	142	97	112	134	151
S. Dak.	140	119	83	87	102	110
Nebr.	228	193	143	151	172	184
Kans.	268	224	170	169	189	211
Va.	138	163	134	127	146	165
W. Va.	65	65	54	52	58	64
N. C.	124	138	120	116	123	136
S. C.	49	48	43	41	46	51
Ky.	177	186	147	146	166	191
Tenn.	183	198	151	144	168	198
Ala.	110	108	91	93	109	116
Miss.	124	133	89	90	104	122
Okla.	220	164	129	131	143	158
Tex.	356	296	221	221	258	296
Mont.	57	46	34	34	37	43
Idaho	115	104	81	80	92	101
Utah	58	58	54	52	56	57
Wash.	172	152	126	121	142	156
Oreg.	128	116	74	75	94	116
Calif.	529	548	446	449	522	563
Other States	1,683	1,736	1,462	1,372	1,643	1,756
U.S.	10,378	10,215	8,178	8,120	9,494	10,129

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

2/ Revised on basis of information from 1950 Census and other sources.

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,192,000,000 eggs in April -- 3 percent more than in April last year, but 2 percent below the 1941-50 average. Egg production was above that of last year in all parts of the country except the South Central States where it was 2 percent below. It reached a record high level in the North Atlantic States. Production was up 6 percent in the North Atlantic and the West, 3 percent in the West North Central and South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the East North Central. Egg production for the first 4 months of this year was 6 percent larger than in these months last year and 11 percent above the average.

Rate of egg production during April was 18.0 eggs per layer, compared with 17.9 in April last year and the average of 17.6 eggs. The rate was above that of last year in all parts of the country except the South Central states. It was down 1 percent in the South Central and showed no change in the South Atlantic States. Increases in the rate were 2 percent in the West and 1 percent in the North Atlantic and North Central States. Rate per layer on hand during the first 4 months of this year was 64.5 eggs, compared with 62.5 last year and the average of 56.5 eggs.

The average number of layers in the Nation's farm flock in April was 344,201,000 -- 2 percent more than in April last year, but 4 percent below the average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all parts of the country except in the South Central States where they were down 1 percent. Increases were 5 percent in the North Atlantic and the West, 3 percent in the South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the North Central States. The decrease in layers from April 1 to May 1 was 5 percent, the same as last year, compared with the average of 6 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms May 1 are estimated at 385,458,000 -- 5 percent less than a year ago and 9 percent below the average. Young chicken holdings on May 1 were smaller than a year ago in all parts of the country except the East North Central States where they were up 2 percent.

Decreases from a year ago were 1 percent in the South Central, 8 percent in the West North Central, 9 percent in the South Atlantic, 10 percent in the North Atlantic and 12 percent in the West.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-April averaged 35.2 cents per dozen, compared with 33.9 cents in mid-March and 43.2 cents in April a year ago. At the beginning of the month shell eggs were steady to firm, but closed the month steady to weak. Price trends were downward, especially on large whites. Receipts declined at primary markets around mid-month, but offerings were more than ample and storage reserves increased. On April 9, the United States Department of Agriculture announced a program for the purchase of up to 500,000 cases of shell eggs for school lunch distribution.

Prices received for chickens on April 15 averaged 24.4 cents a pound live weight compared with 29.3 cents last year. Farm chicken prices decreased 0.6 cents during the month ending April 15. Live poultry markets were irregular in April, with the closing tone weaker especially on fryers which were in liberal supply. Offerings were heavy in the commercial broiler areas and the overall supply exceeded a fair to good demand. Marketings of hens increased steadily in the Central Western States. Supplies were ample and, at times, excessive.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

May 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (EDT)

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS
AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1Year : North: E. North: W. North: South: South: United
: Atlantic: Central: Central: Atlantic: Central: Western: States

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, MAY 1

Thousands

1941-50 (Av.)	45,562	68,543	102,662	32,194	66,838	32,324	388,123
1951	51,696	65,175	91,346	31,993	56,456	32,301	329,057
1952	55,043	64,622	91,698	32,808	56,476	33,959	334,606

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS, MAY 1

Thousands

1941-50 (Av.)	52,315	83,343	119,503	46,377	88,778	30,869	421,185
1951	66,553	85,770	102,892	45,456	70,316	34,587	405,574
1952	60,129	87,446	94,697	41,489	69,482	30,312	383,555

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, MAY 1

Number

1941-50 (Av.)	60.6	60.4	61.4	55.4	55.8	59.9	59.3
1951	59.8	61.6	62.7	58.1	58.4	60.2	60.6
1952	59.7	61.6	63.4	57.4	57.2	61.4	60.6

Turkey prices in mid-April averaged 34.5 cents per pound live weight compared with 35.3 cents a year earlier and the average of 29.9 cents. April turkey markets were steady to firm on birds 10 pounds and up, but lighter weights turned weaker around mid-month. Demand was fair to good on heavy weight toms. Interest in ice-packed lightweight turkeys declined after Easter and light supplies were ample.

The mid-April cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$1.24 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.99 a year ago. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago. The chicken-feed ratio in April was the lowest for the month in 29 years of record and the egg-feed ratio was the lowest except in 1937.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Washington, D. C.,

as of

May 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State:	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production		
	Harvested	For	Average	1951	Indicated	Average	1951
	Average	1951	harvest	1941-50	1952	1941-50	1952
		Thousand acres			Bushels		Thousand bushels
N.Y.	329	407	440	25.2	25.0	26.5	10,175
N.J.	65	81	85	22.6	26.0	22.0	1,481
Pa.	883	837	845	20.9	22.5	21.5	18,516
Ohio	1,996	1,906	2,211	23.3	18.0	22.0	46,901
Ind.	1,432	1,426	1,554	20.4	16.5	22.0	29,784
Ill.	1,383	1,757	1,845	19.0	19.0	21.0	26,939
Mich.	988	1,232	1,441	24.4	25.0	26.0	24,571
Wis.	32	28	32	21.6	24.5	24.0	693
Minn.	107	65	63	18.5	22.5	22.0	1,968
Iowa	193	141	149	19.8	14.0	22.0	3,910
Mo.	1,264	1,318	1,371	15.9	17.0	17.5	20,644
S.Dak.	241	351	337	14.5	18.0	18.0	3,590
Nebr.	3,462	3,947	4,500	19.7	14.5	23.5	69,013
Kans.	12,486	9,701	14,552	15.9	13.0	17.5	197,903
Del.	63	58	57	18.8	20.5	18.0	1,178
Md.	329	262	259	19.4	20.5	19.0	6,402
Va.	452	357	350	17.0	21.0	18.0	7,661
W.Va.	83	58	58	17.7	18.5	18.0	1,452
N.C.	435	381	392	15.4	23.0	22.0	6,693
S.C.	213	175	206	13.9	20.0	17.5	2,934
Ga.	172	97	126	12.6	18.5	17.0	2,162
Ky.	330	223	221	15.6	16.0	16.0	5,173
Tenn.	316	195	224	13.9	15.5	14.0	4,405
Ala.	14	6	8	14.8	21.0	16.0	209
Miss.	11	3	8	21.8	25.0	22.5	244
Ark.	28	18	21	13.2	15.5	15.5	367
Okla.	5,365	4,095	5,815	13.2	9.5	13.5	71,737
Tex.	4,744	1,923	3,461	12.4	9.0	11.0	60,347
Mont.	1,350	1,334	1,641	20.8	22.0	23.0	27,974
Idaho	748	759	880	25.3	22.0	24.5	18,782
Wyo.	198	284	335	20.2	18.0	22.0	4,021
Colo.	1,821	2,375	3,040	19.3	14.0	21.0	34,872
N.Mex.	334	143	157	11.0	5.5	7.0	3,800
Ariz.	26	22	22	22.0	26.0	25.0	571
Utah	252	323	325	20.0	18.0	18.0	4,977
Nev.	5	4	5	27.7	28.0	30.0	141
Wash.	1,781	2,144	2,466	28.1	28.0	29.0	49,953
Oreg.	713	753	904	26.2	29.5	27.0	18,620
Calif.	602	573	665	18.3	17.0	21.0	10,990
U.S.	45,245	39,762	51,081	17.7	16.2	19.3	799,977
							645,469
							986,468

CROP REPORT
as of
May 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
May 9, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage for grain		Yield per acre		Production				
	Harvested	For	Indi-	cated	Indi-	cated			
	Average: 1941-50	1951	1952	Average: 1941-50	1951	1952			
		Bushels		Thousand bushels					
Thousand acres									
N.Y.	15	12	9	17.7	18.5	263	222	166	
N.J.	14	11	9	17.2	19.0	241	209	162	
Pa.	33	12	11	14.9	15.5	478	186	170	
Ohio	44	18	17	16.8	16.0	727	288	289	
Ind.	82	50	50	13.4	12.5	1,099	625	700	
Ill.	52	47	40	12.7	13.0	661	611	560	
Mich.	62	62	48	13.8	14.0	861	868	696	
Wis.	102	97	50	11.3	11.5	1,142	1,116	575	
Minn.	171	190	137	13.5	15.0	2,317	2,850	2,055	
Iowa	14	10	9	14.6	14.0	210	140	135	
Mo.	40	25	23	11.5	11.0	453	275	276	
N.Dak.	369	183	143	12.1	14.0	4,724	2,562	1,716	
S.Dak.	434	512	317	12.3	13.0	5,435	6,656	4,755	
Nebr.	329	202	156	10.6	8.5	3,570	1,717	1,794	
Kans.	73	30	34	10.6	9.5	780	285	374	
Del.	16	19	20	13.6	14.5	218	276	280	
Md.	17	14	15	14.6	14.5	248	203	218	
Va.	31	19	17	13.4	14.5	412	276	238	
W.Va.	4	2	2	12.6	13.0	45	26	27	
N.C.	29	15	14	11.6	14.0	330	210	196	
S.C.	14	6	7	9.5	12.5	135	75	88	
Ga.	10	4	6	8.7	11.0	85	44	66	
Ky.	29	17	18	13.3	12.0	384	204	225	
Tenn.	31	15	16	10.2	10.0	317	150	160	
Okla.	70	45	81	8.3	5.0	603	225	446	
Tex.	24	13	30	9.1	6.0	214	78	270	
Mont.	25	9	7	12.1	10.5	307	94	84	
Idaho	5	3	3	14.5	15.0	70	45	45	
Wyo.	14	6	8	10.8	11.0	157	66	80	
Colo.	69	30	30	9.4	8.0	684	240	300	
N.Mex.	8	5	3	9.8	5.0	76	25	27	
Utah	8	5	6	10.4	9.0	80	45	57	
Wash.	19	14	12	11.8	11.0	232	154	144	
Oreg.	30	23	25	13.5	12.0	416	276	325	
Calif.	10	8	8	11.5	11.0	121	88	96	
U.S.	2,294	1,733	1,381	12.1	12.4	12.9	28,095	21,410	17,795

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1952

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

CROP REPORTING BOARD

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E. D. T.)

TOBACCO BY STATES, 1950 AND 1951 (Revised)

State:	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Production	Season		Value of production				
				1950	1951					
	Acres	Pounds	Thousand pounds	1950	1951	1950	1951			
Mass.	8,000	6,700	1,640	13,118	10,317	65.4	69.2	8,575	7,137	
Conn.	19,200	16,500	1,435	27,552	22,353	89.4	92.2	24,638	20,604	
N.Y.	500	300	1,400	1,400	700	420	23.0	23.8	161	100
Pa.	37,300	34,900	1,500	1,610	55,960	55,186	26.3	19.0	14,729	10,685
Ohio	20,600	18,900	1,195	1,387	24,610	26,222	34.7	42.6	8,534	11,159
Ind.	10,100	10,800	1,272	1,282	12,850	13,850	46.8	47.8	6,015	6,620
Wis.	21,700	15,500	1,449	1,477	31,134	22,889	26.3	28.7	8,262	6,577
Minn.	400	300	1,300	1,500	520	450	21.0	24.0	109	108
Mo.	4,900	5,000	1,100	800	5,390	4,000	50.2	51.7	2,706	2,068
Kans.	200	100	1,200	920	240	92	49.0	50.0	118	46
Md.	50,000	52,000	800	800	40,000	41,600	48.2	1/	19,280	20,051
Va.	118,800	136,500	1,393	1,295	165,496	176,788	52.8	52.2	87,411	92,289
W.Va.	3,100	3,100	1,090	1,380	3,379	4,278	45.1	52.5	1,524	2,246
N.C.	650,500	750,200	1,347	1,332	875,990	998,920	55.6	53.5	486,683	534,554
S.C.	114,000	132,000	1,320	1,330	150,480	175,560	54.3	50.6	81,711	88,833
Ga.	93,200	112,100	1,096	1,205	102,120	137,361	49.9	46.9	50,914	64,433
Fla.	22,200	26,600	1,048	1,218	23,268	32,892	83.3	73.8	19,387	23,907
Ky.	320,400	348,300	1,135	1,320	363,525	460,370	46.2	49.3	168,083	226,754
Tenn.	103,100	110,100	1,284	1,301	132,385	143,214	44.9	50.5	59,385	72,295
Ala.	400	600	1,000	1,050	400	630	47.0	47.0	188	296
La.	400	400	375	660	160	264	60.0	60.0	90	158
U.S.	1,599,000	1,781,400	1,269	1,307	2,029,567	2,328,226	51.7	51.2	1,048,303	1,190,920

1/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price--evaluated at 1950 crop average price.

OATS

Condition May 1 Percent of total acreage in

State : Spring oats Fall or winter oats

Average: 1951 : 1952 Average: 1951 : 1952 Average: 1951 : 1952

: 1941-50: : 1941-50: : 1941-50: :

	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.C.	81	82	83
S.C.	79	79	84
Ga.	79	64	83
Fla.	76	84	86
Ala.	80	69	85
Miss.	78	75	85
Ark.	78	74	84
La.	78	76	85
Okla.	66	47	78
Tex.	61	36	72
10			
States	70	58	80
	37	39	25
			63
			61
			74

as of
May 1, 1952TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1950 AND 1951. (Revised)
May 9, 1952
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested 1950	Acre 1951	Yield per acre	Production 1950	Production 1951	1b. rec'd. by farmers	Price per cent	Value of production 1950	Value of production 1951
Class 1, Flue-cured:										
Virginia	11	94,000	109,000	1,375	1,240	1,29,250	1,35,160	55.2	53.8	71,346
North Carolina	11	254,000	290,000	1,300	1,170	330,200	339,300	54.5	51.3	179,959
Total Old Belt	11	348,000	399,000	1,320	1,189	459,450	474,460	54.7	52.0	251,305
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	307,000	356,000	1,380	1,435	423,660	510,860	56.4	55.1	238,944
North Carolina	13	79,000	92,000	1,520	1,385	104,280	127,480	56.2	52.9	58,605
South Carolina	13	114,000	132,000	1,320	1,330	150,480	175,560	54.3	50.6	81,711
Total South Carolina Belt	13	193,000	224,000	1,320	1,353	254,760	303,040	55.1	51.6	140,316
Georgia	14	92,000	111,000	1,095	1,225	100,740	135,975	47.8	45.5	48,154
Florida	14	18,000	22,500	1,015	1,200	18,270	27,000	51.4	51.6	9,391
Alabama	14	400	600	1,000	1,050	400	630	47.0	47.0	188
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	110,400	134,100	1,082	1,220	119,410	163,605	48.5	46.5	57,733
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	958,400	1,113,100	1,312	1,304	1,257,280	1,451,865	54.7	52.4	688,298
Class 2, Fire-cured:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	9,800	10,000	1,310	1,340	12,838	13,400	39.2	39.2	4,660
Kentucky	22	9,800	8,600	950	1,150	9,310	9,890	26.4	40.5	2,458
Tennessee	22	20,000	19,600	1,235	1,265	24,700	24,794	42.5	42.5	8,052
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	29,800	28,200	1,141	1,230	34,010	34,684	30.9	41.9	10,510
Kentucky	23	10,900	8,700	850	1,050	9,265	9,135	26.1	35.2	2,418
Tennessee	23	2,400	2,100	900	1,100	2,160	2,310	26.2	35.1	566
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	13,300	10,300	859	1,060	11,425	11,445	26.1	35.1	2,994
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	52,900	49,000	1,102	1,215	56,273	59,529	35.2	35.2	40.0
Class 3, Air-cured:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	12,800	14,000	1,100	1,355	14,080	18,970	46.7	49.5	6,575
Indiana	31	10,000	10,700	1,275	1,285	12,750	13,750	47.0	47.9	5,992
Missouri	31	4,900	5,000	1,100	800	5,390	4,000	50.2	51.7	2,706
Kansas	31	200	100	1,200	920	240	92	49.0	50.0	118
Virginia	31	11,800	14,000	1,680	1,730	19,824	24,220	51.4	53.4	10,190
West Virginia	31	3,100	3,100	1,090	1,380	3,379	4,278	45.1	52.5	1,524
North Carolina	31	10,500	12,200	1,700	1,750	17,850	21,350	51.4	54.2	9,175
Kentucky	31	278,000	312,000	1,165	1,340	323,870	418,080	48.9	50.6	158,372
Tennessee	31	77,000	85,000	1,320	1,315	101,640	111,775	49.0	53.2	49,804
Total Burley Belt	31	408,300	456,100	1,222	1,352	499,023	616,515	49.0	51.2	244,456
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	50,000	52,000	800	1,295	40,000	41,600	48.2	51.0	19,280
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	458,300	508,100	1,176	1,295	539,023	658,115	48.9	51.0	263,736

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage harvested 1950	Acre 1951	Yield per acre	Production 1950	Production 1951	1b. rec'd. by farmers	Price per cent	Value of production 1950	Value of production 1951
Class 1, Flue-cured:										
Virginia	11	94,000	109,000	1,375	1,240	1,29,250	1,35,160	55.2	53.8	71,346
North Carolina	11	254,000	290,000	1,300	1,170	330,200	339,300	54.5	51.3	179,959
Total Old Belt	11	348,000	399,000	1,320	1,189	459,450	474,460	54.7	52.0	251,305
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	307,000	356,000	1,380	1,435	423,660	510,860	56.4	55.1	238,944
North Carolina	13	79,000	92,000	1,520	1,385	104,280	127,480	56.2	52.9	67,437
South Carolina	13	114,000	132,000	1,320	1,330	150,480	175,560	54.3	50.6	88,853
Total South Carolina Belt	13	193,000	224,000	1,320	1,353	254,760	303,040	55.1	51.6	156,270
Georgia	14	92,000	111,000	1,095	1,225	100,740	135,975	47.8	45.5	61,869
Florida	14	18,000	22,500	1,015	1,200	18,270	27,000	51.4	51.6	13,932
Alabama	14	400	600	1,000	1,050	400	630	47.0	47.0	188
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	110,400	134,100	1,082	1,220	119,410	163,605	48.5	46.5	57,733
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	958,400	1,113,100	1,312	1,304	1,257,280	1,451,865	54.7	52.4	688,298
Class 2, Fire-cured:										
Total Virginia Belt	21	9,800	10,000	1,310	1,340	12,838	13,400	36.3	36.3	4,660
Kentucky	22	9,800	8,600	950	1,150	9,310	9,890	26.4	40.5	2,458
Tennessee	22	20,000	19,600	1,235	1,265	24,700	24,794	42.5	42.5	8,052
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	29,800	28,200	1,141	1,230	34,010	34,684	30.9	41.9	10,510
Kentucky	23	10,900	8,700	850	1,050	9,265	9,135	26.1	35.2	2,418
Tennessee	23	2,400	2,100	900	1,100	2,160	2,310	26.2	35.1	566
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	13,300	10,300	859	1,060	11,425	11,445	26.1	35.1	2,994
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	52,900	49,000	1,102	1,215	56,273	59,529	35.2	35.2	40.0
Class 3, Air-cured:										
3A Light Air-cured										
Ohio	31	12,800	14,000	1,100	1,355	14,080	18,970	46.7	49.5	6,575
Indiana	31	10,000	10,700	1,275	1,285	12,750	13,750	47.0	47.9	5,992
Missouri	31	4,900	5,000	1,100	800	5,390	4,000	50.2	51.7	2,706
Kansas	31	200	100	1,200	920	240	92	49.0	50.0	118
Virginia	31	11,800	14,000	1,680	1,730	19,824	24,220	51.4	53.4	10,190
West Virginia	31	3,100	3,100	1,090	1,380	3,379	4,278	45.1	52.5	1,524
North Carolina	31	10,500	12,200	1,700	1,750	17,850	21,350	51.4	54.2	11,572
Kentucky	31	278,000	312,000	1,165	1,340	323,870	418,080	48.9	50.6	158,372
Tennessee	31	77,000	85,000	1,320	1,315	101,640	111,775	49.0	53.2	49,804
Total Burley Belt	31	408,300	456,100	1,222	1,352	499,023	616,515	49.0	51.2	244,456
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	50,000	52,000	800	1,295	40,000	41,600	48.2	51.0	19,280
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	458,300	508,100	1,176	1,295	539,023	658,115	48.9	51.0	263,736

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1950 AND 1951 (Revised) - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.:	Acreage harvested 1950:	Yield per acre 1950:	Production 1950:	Value of production 1950:	
					1b. rec'd by farmers:	1950 cents thousand dollars
3B Dark Air-cured		Acres	Pounds	Thousands of pounds	Cents	
Indiana	35	100	1,000	100	34.0	34
Kentucky	35	12,400	11,500	11,780	14.145	23
Tennessee	35	3,700	3,400	1,050	23.2	34.4
Total One Sucker	35	16,200	15,000	9,733	24.8	2,733
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	9,300	8,000	1,000	23.6	963
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	3,200	3,500	1,120	22.6	3,719
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	28,700	26,500	1,986	21.2	2,102
Class 4, Cigar Filler	41	36,800	34,600	1,500	1,610	34.2
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	7,800	4,900	1,350	1,480	34.2
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	44,600	39,500	1,274	1,594	34.2
Class 5, Cigar Binder	51	100	100	1,660	1,700	34.0
Massachusetts	51	10,000	8,100	1,620	1,640	34.0
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	10,100	8,200	1,620	1,641	34.0
Massachusetts	52	6,200	4,900	1,760	1,710	34.0
Connecticut	52	2,600	1,700	1,650	1,630	34.0
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	8,800	6,500	1,728	1,689	34.0
New York	53	500	300	1,400	1,400	34.0
Pennsylvania	53	500	300	1,520	1,600	34.0
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,000	600	1,460	1,500	34.0
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	9,300	6,300	1,420	1,510	34.0
Wisconsin	55	12,400	8,600	1,470	1,450	34.0
Minnesota	55	400	300	1,300	1,500	34.0
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	12,800	8,900	1,465	1,452	34.0
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	42,000	31,200	1,547	1,565	34.0
Class 6, Cigar Wrapper	61	1,700	1,700	1,040	2,040	34.0
Massachusetts	61	6,600	6,700	1,070	940	34.0
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	6,300	6,400	1,097	960	34.0
Georgia	62	1,200	1,100	1,150	1,260	34.0
Florida	62	4,200	4,100	1,190	1,315	34.0
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	5,400	5,200	1,181	1,303	34.0
Total All Cigar Types	62-62	13,700	13,600	1,150	1,091	34.0
Class 7, Miscellaneous	62	41-62	100	300	84	34.0
Louisiana Perique	72	400	400	375	660	34.0
United States	72	1,595,000	1,781,400	1,269	1,307	34.0
1/ Sales to date insufficient to establish price						34.0

evaluated at 1950 crop average price.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 CROP REPORT
 as of May 1, 1952
 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
 CROP REPORTING BOARD
 Washington, D. C., May 9, 1952
 3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

	HAY			ALL HAY			PASTURE		
State	Condition May 1 1951 : 1952	Stocks on farms May 1 Average : 1951 : 1952	Condition May 1 1941-50 ¹	Percent	Thousand tons	Percent	Condition May 1 1951 : 1952	Stocks on farms May 1 Average : 1951 : 1952	Condition May 1 1941-50 ¹
Maine	90	90	91	126	99	159	88	91	92
N.H.	90	87	95	47	33	52	87	88	93
Vt.	91	91	94	132	143	201	88	88	92
Mass.	91	96	94	67	55	65	90	93	93
R.I.	90	93	94	5	4	5	86	93	93
Conn.	89	94	96	50	42	40	86	94	96
N.Y.	85	86	88	782	807	795	83	85	88
N.J.	84	87	88	62	54	61	82	86	90
Pa.	86	88	90	541	471	600	83	86	89
Ohio	84	87	90	506	370	392	83	84	90
Ind.	84	86	90	405	396	321	83	84	90
Ill.	84	85	90	753	728	753	84	81	90
Mich.	86	90	92	562	594	679	82	87	91
Wis. ² /	86	94	91	1,199	1,064	2,043	84	89	91
Minn. ² /	81	89	92	761	737	969	79	84	91
Iowa	83	89	92	1,038	1,165	1,462	84	83	92
Mo.	84	81	89	735	697	645	82	74	86
N.Dak. ² /	80	82	83	592	719	474	76	78	77
S.Dak. ² /	83	81	92	645	661	678	81	78	91
Nebr. ² /	84	82	93	662	889	997	80	77	91
Kans.	86	79	87	368	414	329	83	74	68
Del.	84	87	95	14	13	11	84	85	92
Md.	82	87	91	91	80	68	81	85	90
Va.	83	87	89	252	229	148	83	85	87
W.Va.	83	82	88	148	152	147	79	77	86
N.C.	81	88	84	287	237	233	82	87	84
S.C.	75	80	83	104	79	70	77	84	86
Ga.	77	78	84	202	107	110	80	77	85
Fla.	78	82	72	19	15	17	77	81	81
Ky.	85	79	86	374	291	216	84	75	87
Tenn.	84	81	79	371	255	185	84	82	81
Ala.	78	78	82	179	109	106	83	76	82
Miss.	78	76	79	183	121	93	82	80	82
Ark.	80	79	83	235	145	123	83	77	83
La.	80	80	87	46	20	38	83	81	89
Okla.	77	69	85	183	138	153	80	69	83
Tex.	78	65	79	258	249	146	81	56	76
Mont. ² /	85	86	90	603	530	236	81	82	88
Idaho ² /	89	84	94	255	372	182	85	81	90
Wyo. ² /	89	83	84	250	255	151	86	76	85
Colo. ² /	88	82	93	300	277	204	84	71	90
N. Mex. ² /	85	77	88	58	41	21	75	69	70
Ariz. ² /	90	88	92	52	65	57	82	78	91
Utah ² /	89	89	94	122	173	72	86	82	91
Nev. ² /	87	80	95	86	116	82	82	84	95
Wash. ² /	89	79	90	193	190	143	85	73	86
Oreg. ² /	90	85	92	210	269	124	87	81	90
Calif. ² /	84	85	91	305	342	163	80	75	88
U.S.	84	85	89	15,419	15,012	15,019	82	78	87

¹/ Average includes tame hay condition 1941-46, all hay condition 1947-50, except for States footnoted ²/

²/ Tame hay condition.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of
May 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD.

Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1940-49	Production 1/		
		1949	1950	Indicated 1951
<u>ORANGES:</u>				

California, all	48,196	41,860	45,210	39,900
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,273	15,630	14,610	12,900
Valencias	29,923	26,230	30,600	27,000
Florida, all	46,070	58,500	67,300	78,500
Early and Midseason 3/	25,050	33,600	36,800	44,000
Valencias	21,020	24,900	30,500	34,500
Texas, all	3,616	1,760	2,700	300
Early and Midseason 2/	2,260	1,120	1,800	200
Valencias	1,356	640	900	100
Arizona, all	905	985	1,400	750
Navels and Misc. 2/	466	585	650	350
Valencias	439	400	750	400
Louisiana, all 2/	308	360	300	50
5 States 4/	92,096	103,465	116,910	119,500
Total Early and Midseason 5/	46,358	51,295	54,160	57,500
Total Valencias	52,738	52,170	62,750	62,000

TANGERINES:

Florida	3,890	5,000	4,800	4,500
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States 4/	102,986	108,465	121,710	124,000

GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all	27,280	24,200	33,200	36,000
Seedless	11,730	11,200	15,800	17,000
Other	15,550	13,000	17,400	19,000
Texas, all	17,387	6,400	7,500	200
Arizona, all	3,294	3,400	3,150	2,000
California, all	2,892	2,500	2,730	2,240
Desert Valleys	1,155	1,060	1,160	720
Other	1,237	1,440	1,570	1,520
4 States 4/	50,852	36,500	46,580	40,440

LEMONS:

California 4/	12,993	11,360	13,450	12,800
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LIMES:

Florida 4/	184	260	280	260
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May 1 forecast of 1952 crop Florida limes 300

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ Includes the following quantities of Temple oranges (1,000 boxes): 1949--710; 1950--1,100; 1951--1,600.

4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 38 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb.

5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1952

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEACHES 1/

Production 2/

State	Average	1949	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50				1952
Thousand bushels					
N.C.	1,867	870	324	1,806	1,793
S.C.	3,226	1,844	360	3/ 4,980	4,514
Ga.	4,114	1,674	810	3/ 3,975	3,672
Fla.	65	16	14	24	22
Ala.	1,036	396	220	256	630
Miss.	702	261	183	255	552
Ark.	2,027	2,010	1,650	1,044	1,620
La.	201	76	54	63	110
Okla.	438	559	302	413	308
Tex.	1,327	1,440	472	696	495
10 States	15,002	9,146	4,389	13,512	13,721

1/ Revised on basis 1950 Census and other check data.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested and/or harvested but not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1951, estimates of unharvested quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): South Carolina, 309; Georgia, 100.

3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): South Carolina, 366; Georgia, 100.

CALIFORNIA APRICOTS, CHERRIES, AND PLUMS

Production 1/

Crop	Average	1949	1950	1951	Indicated
	1941-50				1952
Tons					
Apricots	203,700	165,000	213,000	172,000	155,000
Cherries, sweet	29,650	44,000	31,000	19,800	36,100
Plums	79,000	90,000	77,000	97,000	62,000

1/ Includes economic abandonment: Unharvested (tons) -- apricots, 1949, 5,000; plums, 1949, 6,000; 1951, 3,000; and excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons) -- plums 1949, 4,000; 1950, 2,000

CONDITION MAY 1 OF CERTAIN FRUIT AND NUT CROPS, WITH COMPARISONS

Crop	Condition May 1	Crop	Condition May 1
and	Average: 1951	and	Average: 1951
State	1941-50	State	1941-50

PEACHES:	Percent	CHERRIES-SWEET:	Percent
California, all	83	83	82
Clingstone	83	82	82
Freestone	82	85	82
PEARS:		CHERRIES-SOUR:	
California, all	79	83	84
Bartlett	80	83	85
Other	75	82	74
GRAPES:		OTHER CROPS:	
California, all	85	86	86
Wine varieties	84	83	84
Table varieties	86	87	87
Raisin varieties	85	87	85
		California:	
		Apples, com'l crop	1/77
		Prunes	72
		Almonds	61
		Walnuts	83
		Florida:	
		Avocados	64
		Blueberries	79
			83
			72

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

May 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MAPLE PRODUCTS

	Trees tapped		Sugar made 1/		Syrup made 1/	
State	Average:	1951	Average:	1952	Average:	1951
	1941-50:	1952	1941-50:	1952	1941-50:	1952
	Thousand trees	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand gallons	Thousand gallons	Thousand gallons
Maine	141	136	8	11	13	23
N.H.	264	261	20	14	14	56
Vt.	3,695	3,118	2,931	150	60	831
Mass.	184	166	158	20	16	12
N.Y.	2,585	1,960	1,803	82	43	31
Pa.	397	422	414	25	22	27
Ohio	679	506	466	4	2	1
Mich.	460	406	402	9	16	6
Wis.	302	284	284	7	12	10
Minn.	2/ 61	3/125	128	0	0	2/10
Md.	33	28	29	7	4	2
U.S.	8,785	37,412	7,012	332	200	189
						1,977
						371,763
						1,603

1/ Does not include production on nonfarm lands in Somerset County, Maine. 2/ Short-time average.
 3/ Revised.

MAPLE PRODUCTS: MINNESOTA AND UNITED STATES (Revised) 1947-50

	Trees tapped		Syrup made	
Year	1,000 trees		1,000 gallons	
	Minnesota	U.S.	Minnesota	U.S.
1947	50	8,834	8	2,050
1948	75	8,404	11	1,490
1949	100	8,318	15	1,584
1950	130	8,146	20	2,024

EARLY POTATOES 1/

State	Condition May 1		
	Average	1951	1952
	1941-50	1952	1952
Percent			
N.C.	81	89	79
S.C.	76	91	84
Ga.	76	78	84
Fla.	75	87	87
Ala.	78	85	87
Miss.	79	81	80
Ark.	77	78	77
La.	78	83	86
Okla.	78	82	84
Tex.	76	75	82
Calif.	89	88	84
11 States	80	84	84

1/ Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before September 1 in States listed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of
May 1, 1952

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average	May 1		
		1950	1951	1952
Pounds				
Me.	16.1	17.4	18.3	17.1
N.H.	16.2	18.5	19.5	19.0
Vt.	18.4	20.1	20.0	21.2
Mass.	19.4	21.6	20.8	21.3
Conn.	19.2	20.2	21.5	20.5
N.Y.	22.1	24.8	24.9	24.3
N.J.	22.5	24.7	24.5	24.3
Pa.	20.5	23.0	22.4	22.8
N. Atl.	20.54	22.97	22.93	22.74
Chio	18.0	18.6	19.8	20.2
Ind.	17.1	17.0	17.6	19.8
Ill.	18.4	19.3	19.6	19.5
Mich.	20.7	22.1	23.3	22.3
Wis.	21.9	23.5	23.5	22.9
E. N. Cent.	20.02	21.47	21.93	21.72
Minn.	20.7	24.1	23.4	23.4
Iowa	18.4	18.9	18.6	18.6
Mo.	13.3	14.5	13.4	13.9
N. Dak.	16.2	16.4	17.8	19.7
S. Dak.	14.6	15.3	15.9	15.0
Nebr.	17.3	18.0	18.1	17.7
Kans.	17.1	17.6	17.6	16.8
W. N. Cent.	12.18	18.53	18.54	18.32
Md.	17.9	19.4	19.7	21.0
Va.	13.8	15.8	16.1	16.6
W. Va.	12.1	13.1	12.9	12.9
N. C.	13.3	14.6	15.4	14.7
S. C.	11.6	13.5	12.0	13.7
Ga.	10.0	11.4	11.1	10.9
S. Atl.	13.32	14.66	14.68	15.26
Ky.	13.2	13.8	13.3	13.6
Tenn.	12.5	13.1	13.6	13.2
Ala.	10.0	10.9	10.0	10.4
Miss.	8.7	9.3	9.5	8.2
Ark.	10.0	10.4	10.3	8.9
Okla.	12.6	12.9	11.8	12.8
Tex.	9.9	10.4	9.0	11.1
S. Cent.	11.19	11.78	11.21	11.59
Mont.	17.5	17.3	17.2	18.0
Idaho	20.3	21.5	22.0	21.7
Wyo.	17.2	19.6	19.4	20.3
Colo.	17.5	18.5	18.5	19.5
Utah	20.0	22.3	21.4	19.5
Wash.	21.9	23.0	22.9	24.2
Oreg.	20.8	21.4	22.5	21.7
Calif.	22.4	23.0	23.0	24.4
West	20.51	21.96	21.87	22.46
U.S.	17.15	18.61	18.55	18.52

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORT

as of

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1952

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APRIL EGG PRODUCTION

State : Number of layers on : Eggs per : Total egg produced
 and : hand during April : 100 layers : During April : Jan.-April incl.

Division: 1951 : 1952 : 1951 : 1952 : 1951 : 1952 : 1951 : 1952

	Thousands	Number	Millions				
Me.	2,732	3,006	1,800	1,734	49	52	205
N.H.	1,934	1,972	1,740	1,794	34	35	143
Vt.	758	772	1,806	1,938	14	15	58
Mass.	4,374	4,144	1,851	1,824	81	76	334
R.I.	480	478	1,845	1,830	9	9	36
Conn.	2,642	2,848	1,770	1,752	47	50	205
N.Y.	11,066	11,476	1,761	1,788	195	205	771
N.J.	11,832	12,344	1,740	1,746	207	216	802
Pa.	17,674	19,146	1,770	1,800	313	345	1,227
N.Atl.	53,542	56,186	1,772	1,785	949	1,003	3,781
Ohio	14,426	14,613	1,818	1,812	262	266	987
Ind.	13,941	14,594	1,908	1,902	266	278	978
Ill.	17,058	17,234	1,818	1,848	310	318	1,135
Mich.	8,806	8,470	1,758	1,800	155	152	605
Wis.	12,528	12,132	1,710	1,710	214	207	838
E.N. Cent.	66,759	67,033	1,808	1,821	1,207	1,221	4,543
Minn.	19,941	21,050	1,734	1,776	346	374	1,442
Iowa	25,973	26,637	1,824	1,860	474	495	1,809
No.	16,239	15,334	1,902	1,911	309	293	1,084
N. Dak.	3,326	3,734	1,722	1,758	57	66	191
S. Dak.	7,056	7,670	1,842	1,824	130	140	475
Nebr.	9,976	10,104	1,890	1,872	189	189	706
Kans.	11,431	11,022	1,890	1,902	216	210	774
W. N. Cent.	93,942	95,551	1,832	1,849	1,721	1,767	6,483
Del.	868	834	1,800	1,860	16	16	52
Md.	3,222	3,118	1,776	1,788	57	56	200
Va.	6,774	6,880	1,800	1,776	122	122	456
W. Va.	3,004	2,786	1,905	1,872	57	52	194
N.C.	7,665	8,718	1,725	1,716	132	150	461
S.C.	3,252	3,257	1,608	1,644	53	54	173
Ga.	5,526	5,633	1,638	1,650	91	93	311
Fla.	2,141	2,198	1,716	1,728	37	38	143
S.Atl.	32,452	33,424	1,738	1,738	564	581	1,990
Ky.	7,474	7,302	1,878	1,890	140	138	488
Tenn.	7,032	7,106	1,701	1,695	120	120	402
Ala.	5,181	5,192	1,644	1,662	85	86	280
Miss.	4,602	4,645	1,602	1,566	74	73	249
Ark.	5,341	5,062	1,740	1,728	93	87	290
La.	2,814	2,964	1,590	1,554	45	46	145
Okla.	7,334	6,846	1,836	1,806	135	124	476
Tex.	17,857	18,123	1,764	1,746	315	316	1,067
S. Cent.	57,535	57,240	1,747	1,730	1,007	990	3,397
Mont.	1,325	1,435	1,770	1,794	23	26	87
Idaho	1,475	1,400	1,848	1,824	27	26	104
Wyo.	610	590	1,770	1,812	11	11	40
Colo.	2,348	3,363	1,839	1,851	43	44	150
N. Mex.	730	722	1,812	1,686	13	12	48
Ariz.	537	476	1,752	1,779	9	8	33
Utah	2,462	2,460	1,752	1,791	43	44	169
Nev.	160	165	1,815	1,815	3	3	10
Wash.	3,478	3,848	1,821	1,818	63	71	267
Oreg.	3,708	2,916	1,842	1,914	50	56	200
Calif.	17,380	18,392	1,764	1,788	307	329	1,137
West.	33,213	34,767	1,782	1,812	522	630	2,245
U.S.	337,543	344,201	1,789	1,799	6,010	6,192	22,439
							23,758

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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